pirjentiles of Travel in the Jungle somen of Little Account Some Canmbalism Practised Pygmies Encountered and Found to Be Stupid.

LONDON, March 6. - Walter Goodfellow, and leader of the British ornithological emedition to Duich New Guinea, who was invalided home last October and recently et in England, gives an interesting fahis experiences.

exploring party consisted of himself, Dr. Wollaston, Mr. Shortridge, Capt. lawling, Dr. Marshall and Mr. Stalker. the last named lost his life a few days With them they had ten Gurkhas from India, six Dutchmen conneced with the Dutch Government's party, sixty native soldiers and eighty convicts.

The Dutch gunboat which took the "We got to know the natives dwelling close to the mountains very well indeed, and we got on much better with them than with those on the coast, but them we had river was reached. After adia; the party reached the mountains the head of the Mimika and then had the head the head of the Mimika and then had the head the h

the coast. Every mile or two miles the coast. Every mile or two miles a cross a river. These rivers ery broad and they discharge their brough enormous deltas, forming collection ne work of streams. We estabour base camp about fifteen miles of the Mimika River on the first piece

in the first day's march east from our absorbed camp at the head of the river crossed no fewer than thirty rivers and streams, so that we were constantly

water up to our armpits.
The swampy ground of the jungle "Every house had three or four skulls is covered by enormous timber trees, and it is difficult for any one who has not seen it to realize the impenetrability of the country. At one point between two broad rivers it took three weeks to cut less than two miles of track through the "The natives seem to attach no important of the property of the weeks to cut less than two miles of track through the "The natives seem to attach no important of the weeks to cut less than two miles of track through the seem to attach no important of the weeks to cut less than two miles of track through the seem to attach no important of the weeks to cut in front of it. Another time a man brought the skull of his young wife to sell. It struck me as being a particularly gruesome sight, because had three or four skulls set out in front of it. Another time a man brought the skull of his young wife to sell. It struck me as being a particularly gruesome sight, because had three or four skulls set out in front of it. Another time a man brought the skull of his young wife to sell. It struck me as being a particularly gruesome sight, because had three or four skulls set out in front of it. Another time a man brought the skull of his young wife to sell. It struck me as being a particularly gruesome sight, because had the sell of the sell o s than two miles of track through the

For hours together our men hacked e masses of vines, creepers and thorns, disturbing nests of hornets and bringing wn showers of stinging ants, and this enly to make a trail for a carrier to through. Owing to the swampy nature of the country it was very difficult get out to do much collecting. Despite atful from a scientific point of view.

The natives whom we met with on the nika average 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet inches in height. Their color is light compared with that of the native of some parts of New Guinea. They are indeed of an ordinary bronze color, although one sometimes comes across individuals who

Albinism seems to be rather frequent with them. I saw a child who was perfeetly white with tow colored hair and pink eyes. The father and the mother, who were dark skinned, were particularly proud of their child.

Some of the people are quite handsome especially the men. None of them have any power of counting beyond three. We spent hours in trying to get them to go beyond that number, but they were unable to do so. When we wanted to imply a large number we put our nands together with the fingers touching and metimes put our hands on our feet. They seemed to understand what was meant by this method of indicating

"They wear nothing that we underwe could ascertain they have no religion They are practically monogamous, for although a man may have more than one wife this is not usual, and I have known Surprise of Natives at Sight of Vehicle men of 20 or 30 years of age who were

"A man marries a wife in order to make her work; she is a beast of burden abso-Occasionally the men will go hunting if they want meat, or will catch fish, but in general all the labor is done by the women, and the gathering of sago is entirely done by them. The men only help to build the huts of the community to make their canoes and to fashion their

"The women go out early in the morning in the canoes, under the conduct perhaps of one or two men, and return in the evening with the sago and firewood they have collected during the day. Meanwhile the men lounge about in the village waiting for the women to return to feed

"When we arrived in the country the natives were living in the stone age; they had no iron or metal of any description. They used stone axes for cutting. The beautiful carving on some of their

"Each village seemed to possess at least one old man, whose duty was apparently to sharpen their stone axes These implements present very little difference from those which instances they were only too

them an iron axe, which we did in exchange for a canoe very fine canoe. a very fine canoe.

did not find the people down by the last those at the headwaters They were also much more themselves ies of sugar palm up the river fermented drink out of it. On

give up their stone axes when

orning they would return ex-

runk, and fights used to be the ometimes these fights lasted ys at a time. In our vicinity often than not took place at matives then made such an inthat we could not sleep at our

and showers of arrows were all directions, and one could and of their axes dealing biodies of the combatants. e the women would join in their shrill voices added then they became involved The cries were not like ed by human beings, but he cries of animals. The

THE STONE AGE.

a woman join in it at all. Moreover the drum is played only by the men.

Thave said that the natives wear no clothing, but this needs to be qualified in the case of widows in mourning. At such times a woman is very much covered up. She wears elaborate grass clothes, like a long mantle and has a thing remarking a huge poke bonnet over her sembling a huge poke bonnet over her head. She also paints her face with velow ochre.
"The natives mourn for men but not

much for women. At the moment of death a great wailing and screaming is Always above the unquiet clouds we see death a great waiting and screaming is so s up, and everybody covers himself with mud. The dead are always buried in the morning about an hour before daylight.

During the night the whole village During the night the whole village evidently sit up wailing. One would start off in a quavering voice high above all the other voices, and they would keep this up for hours and hours. The dirge or wailing song which they chanted was most impressive during the silence of the night, and the tap, tap, tap of the tomtom accompanying it added to the effect. About an hour before daylight they would take the body off to bury it, and one heard this wailing with the regular tap, tap, tap of the tomtom gradually dying away in the distance.

"We got to know the natives dwelling close to the mountains very well indeed.

"When we first went among the upper river natives they appeared to be very the east. The difficulties of travet to us small articles left outside the tents. The land is nearly all swamp," says foodfellow. "The whole country indeed a system of enormous dash into our camp, seize something

went down another river and visited a very large village where we desired to collect some skulls. It was always rather difficult to establish trade at first, but after the first shyness had worn off we found the natives only too ready to sell the skulls they had. One woman brought out the skull of a child which she said was

her own child and wished to sell it to us.

"Presently the whole village street looked like a Golgotha, all the people having put the skulls they owned outside their huts. They did not ask us to buy them, but they evidently hoped we would do so. "Every house had three or four skulls

ance to the lives of the women. We once saw a man drowning a woman and rescued her. We got her on to the bank, where she lay for some time before she was sufficiently recovered to get up and crawl away to the village. I could cite other examples to show that this is not an isolated instance of crawls.

other examples to show that this is not an isolated instance of cruelty.

"Cannibalism is not practised by the Mimika people as a general custom, but enemies killed in warfare are eaten, and I have reason to believe that before our arrivalin their country raids on other tribes were frequently made for that purpose. Our presence among them of course put a stop to this to a certain extent.

"I have seen numbers of the pigmies, the discovery of whom has been reported in England. We never saw any of their women or children, only their men. They seemed to be extremely stupid people. We used to strike matches in front

ple. We used to strike matches in front of them and do other things which we thought might interest them, but they would not look; they turned their heads

away. "The older men have thick bushy beards "The older men navetnick busny bearus. These people have a much lighter colored skin than the lowland natives. Their skin is of a very light brown color. One or two of the younger men we met were strikingly handsome, but one or two of the older men were just the reverse, re-One of the things which most struck Mr.

Goodfellow was the plague of flies. They swarmed to such an extent as to make it almost impossible to preserve anything, either food or clothing, from their contamination. Mosquitoes, however, were

not so numerous.

He was severely attacked by malarial fever and also suffered much from beriberi. His life being in imminent danger owing to these causes, it was necessary for him to return before the completion of the expedition.

A DRIVE IN TIBET.

Drawn by Horse. F. M. Bailey in Blackwood's Magazin Before the departure of our guests I offer to take one of them for a short drive. The

rehicle is a low seated trap just imported from India, but unfortunately no harness has arrived as yet; however, I have improvised some with rawhide and we start off down the stony road and across the bridge. My guest and all the onlookers are vastly d, the tears roll down their faces

the laughable idea of sitting in a chair and making a pony pull it along. There are no wheeled vehicles in Tibet, and these people had only seen the rough ckkas, which were used for transport during the expedi-tion in 1904. Their surprise at the motor car imported by my predecessor had sub-sided, though they were always giad to surround and stare at it.

For sheer entertainment, however, le

them gaze on the white man's new invention going down the road. After a spin of half a mile we return, but as we are crossing the narrow bridge, innocent of parapets, it occurs to me that the pony s further off than he should be.

The beautiful carving on some of their I am puzzling over this phenomenor weapons was done with bits of shell and when suddenly the shafts slip clear of the harness, the trap tilts back and we are lying on it with our heads hanging over the rushing water and our feet pointing

Meanwhile the pony, who "never in this wise had treated been before," tears the reins out of my hands and gallops home. have survived from the stone age in England. When they began to understand the use of our iron axes their sole idea was to possess an axe of that kind.

The Tibetan groom with great presence of mind closes the hood of the trap so that we cannot see the awful doom that awaits us if we stir, though the danger is no fine they of on that account. is no further off on that account.

With some difficulty we are rescued, my Tibetan friend in a terrified condition and I have never been able to persuade him to come for a drive again, even behind the best Cawnpore harness.

A Dream and Its Result.

They in 1720 a terrible epidemic decimated on Marseilles and Provence, and Sardinia owed its escape to a dream. At this period get fearfully intoxicated and owed its escape to a dream. At this period the stake place all day. Parties would go off in canoes and sit e pains from which the drink disease had invaded Sardinia and that the ravages were frightful. When the Viceroy awoke he was deeply impressed by his dream, and a little later a merchantman put in its appearance at Cagliari and demanded a place to berth.

The Sardinian refused, and when it was hinted that the merchantman wanted to land some sick the Viceroy threatened to train the guns of the forts upon the vessel if the captain did not depart instantly. The people of Cagliari thought that the Viceroy was mad, but great was their joy later when they learned that this this very ship, which went on to Marseilles, was responsible for introducing the plague into the famous port.

Amelia Johnson Burr in the Century Magazine He soared as surely as an eagle does. Higher and higher toward the zenith still; and as he rose a chant came back to us. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain, it is incoming the many the conduction of himself and the soared as surely as an eagle does. An arch mount on the soared as surely as an eagle does. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain, it is stantly when the zenith still; And as he rose a chant came back to us. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain, it is stantly when the zenith still; And as he rose a chant came back to us. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain, it is stantly when listening was vain. The prince of Air is stantly when the zenith still; And as he rose a chant came back to us. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain. Amazed and impotent, the conquered skies. The Prince of Air is a stantly when they learned that this very ship, which went on to Marseilles. When listening was vain. The prince of Air is a stantly when they be a stantly and as he rose a chant came back to us. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain. An iron monotone of human will hade audible. When listening was vain. An iron monotone of human will have a stantly and a stantly and a stantly and a stantly and a sta natives then made such an indives the mach and with their howling and to land some sick the Viceroy threatened

A Kentucky Problem. From the Madisonville Hustler

It is a question with some which is the cheaper and safer, a mule or an automobile The mule must have corn, bay, oats or grass He may in the meantime get to buck jump · men are naturally very loud He may in the meantime get to buck jump-ing and land you in the middle of a mud-ble sing part songs beauti-they are also very fond of some of these choruses are ting. They have only one in-ble tom-tom. The singing is the men; I have never heard we walk.

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Poet Sees That Truth and PassionAre One ime passes; all things temporal pass with it, Naught holds; our Joys are Mayilies, and they die After a little flutter of wings; our hopes Ende fast as winter twilights, and our firm Fixed purposes are lamps that fleker and fall. Why do we keep the helm of this barage

one star that is more than used. lasting.

One fire that hides no treacherous thing at heart, And will not sink to ash or grimy wick When tired God blows out the lights of time: or seek the senseless calm beneath the waves Vhile fire calls to are and we feel That these blown flames our hearts are wanderin

sparks
Of that eternal star although its name s truth, and passion is our word for these SHARMAR O'SHEEL

The Prince. There was a prince in Bethel, And all men named his name, Who, in his pride exalted, set. Yea, on the topmost parapet, A golden shrine to fame.

There is no shrine in Bethel Nor prince nor lowly thrail: There is no shining gift of gold Save where the wanderer may behold The hyssop in the wall! CLINTON SCOLLARD

> The Isle of Dreams. sea of many currents a fair Island

The waters rage and the winds bear sudden Vinds and waters grow calm at the shores of the

Gray as a glen ere the dawn, mysterious, gray-Green terrible deeps in the waters and on the Red flashes-but over the Island all things are

mmortal sunset saddens evermore Under the drooping sky; but like a song inbreathed, eternal dawn hovers on he

lowers like dear remembered words are there. And winds like dearer, deeper sliences; Old glances of loved eyes are the blue lakes there Only upon the secret Island, the gray Isle of

Dreams.
Are beauty, freedom, peace; there only divine life and Love fold their wings together on the Isle of Dreams.

For you are always with me there, dear heart; eaming with you I am isled in ecstasy: are the wondrous spirit of the isle of Dreams, dear heart!

SHARMAS O'SHEEL. The Old Rail Fence.

in the merry days of boyhood when we never knes Greater than the mumps or measles or a mother's

When a sore toe was a treasure and a stonebruis on the heel Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal.

There was many treasured objects on the farm

we held most dear
Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in and the
old spring, cold and clear;
Over there the woods of hick'ry and of oak so
deep and dense Looming up behind the outlines of the

rail

On its rails the quall would whistle in the early summer morn Cailing to their hiding fellows in the field of way ing corn,

And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes

would sit and sing
Till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring.

There the jaybird and the catbird sat and called

each other names

And the squirrels and the chipmunks played their chase and casch me games,
And the garter snake was often in unpleasant evidence In the grasses in the corners of the

As we grew to early manhood, when we thought the country girls In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest

Down the old lane we would wander with a merry

On the grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight she and I.

And we'd paint a future picture touched with

colors most intense As we sat there in the corner of the

There one night in happy dreaming we were sitting hand in hand Up so near the gates of heaven we could almos When she heard a declaration whispered in her

list'ning ear since has told me she was mighty glad to hear. On my head there's now a desert fringed with

foliage of gray Yet the flames of love are burning in our

As they burned there in the corner of that

JAMES BARTON ADAMS. Vernal Imaginings. From the Washington Star.

Sunshine and violets, South wind and song. Sonnets and triolets Bubbling along. Clouds immaterial; Birds on the wing Lovely ethereal Visions of spring!

Snows swiftly scattering:
Swift stinging sleet:
Mud that is spattering
tilghway and street:
Coughs, colds and wearlness.
Duil pains that cling.
Scenes void of cheeriness
The real thing.

The Crews. From the Cathotic Standard and Times.

Om the Camolee Standard and The Caw! caw! caw! caw!
When last we heard their cry.
These prophesying crows.
They flecked a leaden sky.
South blown before the snows;
And down the whistling wind
Came winter's woes behind
Their caw! caw! caw!
Ne'er swelled a leathered throat
With half so sad a note.

Caw! caw! caw!
The south hath blown them back.
With many a flashing wing.
The blue's rain sweetened track.
Is augural of spring:
Again from out the sky
Floats down the raucous cry
Of caw! caw! caw!
But where's the feathered throat.
That hath a gladder note!
T. A.

T. A. DALY. Amelia Johnson Burr in the Century Magazin

From awful silence came the answer then, as like a challenge at our feet was hurled. Our champion dead, with broken, silent wi

The Reproach.

At noontide, in the market place i met with Hatred face to face. I faised my hand to smite him stark To Eblis in the outer dark. But Love's eyes, in reproachful flame Between me and grim Hatred came. And lo, his brow was as the night

Lit sudden with the dawning ligh

CLINTON SCOLLARS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The better mousetrap and the beaten path to The better moisetrap and the beaten path to the door has engaged the interest of many kind correspondents, but it is quite clear that those who are most positive in their identifications have neglected the injunction. "First verify your references." Several have been at pains to write that it really was Emerson. A. W. D. writes: "Many, at least thirty, years ago I quoted it in a little discount of the part of t after dinner specen to some business friends and credited it to Thoreau. As in those days I was pretty careful to 'verlify my quotations' I am still inclined to believe I was correct. As his Concord River, or something like that, was my favorite I presume it was in that." Dr. D. W. Barker writes: "I think it is from Elbert Hubbard, though I cannot verify it." John o' Gaunt, who thus velis a name of note at the Pennsylvania bar, sends this valuable report on the question: "Everybody has been willing to credit it to Emerson, but nobody when challenged could find it in any of Emerson's books, writings or savings. A man wrote an article for Munsey's, quoting the extract from Emerson, but when cross-questioned ad-mitted that he couldn't find it. Chamberlayne in 'The Modern Law of Evidence' adapted i 'from Emerson,' but subsequently admitted tha-he took it second hand, without verification Senator La Foliette quoted it boddiy 'from Emer on,' but cannot trace its authorship. John b Woods of Cambridge, Mass., who indexed Emer-son's writings, could shed no light on the bother-some obscurity. Dr. E. W. Emerson, son of Italph Waldo Emerson and Itterary executor, and also editor of the Centenary Edition of Emerson's works, gave it up, with the reflection that probably his father struck it off in an unreported speech his father struck it off in an unreported speech and some auditor picked it up and set it affoat. Now comes a solution of the mystery. "Some years ago an attache of the advertising department of the West Law Book Publishing Company, who in his youth had read Emerson and one or two other authors, understook to set a con-

one or two other authors, undertook to add a liter ary flavor to a commercial announcement which he was constructing by inventing the quotation under review and casting it adrift. Hence all this pother, from which it appears that a literary rose by any other name may or may not smell just as sweet."

My copy of "Vilikins and His Dinah," publishe by William Hall & Son, 239 Broadway, runs thus: "Its of a rich merchant who in London did dwell, He had but one daughter, an unkimmon nie young gall: Her name !t was Dinah, scarce sixteen years old: With a very large fortune in silver and gold.

As Dinah was a valiking the garden one day. Her papa he came to her and thus he did say: "Go dress yourself, Dinah, in gorgeous array, And take yourself a husband both gallant and gay."

"Oh, napa, oh, napa, I've not made up my mind And to marry just yet, why, I don't feel inclined: To you my large fortune I'll gladly give o'er. If you'll let me live single a year or two more." "Go, go, boldest daughter," the parient repiled:
"If you won't consent to be this here young man's
bride.
I'll give your large fortune to the nearest of kin
And you sha'n't reap the benefit of one single pin."

As Vilikins vas valiking the garden around He spied his dear Dinah laying dead upon th ground.

And a cup of cold pison it lay by her side.

With a billet dux a-stating 'twas by pison she died

He kissed her cold corpus a thousand times o'er And catled her his Dinah, though she was no mor Then swallowed the pison like a lovyer so brave And Vilikins and his jimah lie both in one grave. Now all you young maidens take warning by her, Never not by no means disobey your governor; And all you young fellows mind who you clay

Think of Vilikins and Dinah and the cup of cold Has L. T. got a copy of "Willie's on the Dark Blue Sea," published by Ditson? N. H. D.

Has there ever existed a preferential tariff agreement between Canada and Great Britain whoily or partially? In other words has Canada ever given preference to goods coming from Great Britain over similar goods coming from other countries?

other countries?
Again—Does the United States Government tax goods coming from Great Britain on a higher scale than that exacted by the Government of Canada, and are there certain specific articles (necessities or luxuries) which can be admitted into the United States at as low or lower a tariff than like articles into Canada, coming from Great Britain?

WILLIAM GREENWAY. The Canadian tariff, according to the Inter-

national Year Book, has three levels of rates, the general tariff, the intermediate tariff with rates 5 to 10 per cent, lower, and the British preferential rates. The intermediate tariff was expected to serve as a basis for reciprocal traderelations with other countries. France entered into a commercial treaty whereby the French minimum rates were conceded to Canadian goods in exchange for the intermediate rates into Canada. The approval of this treaty was deferred at Ottawa for nearly a year in the fear that it would open the way under the most favored nation stipulation to the United States and other countries. The Payne-Aldrich tariff pearls.

Oft from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly as finally approved at Washington bore the provision that the President in his discretion may treat as a separate fiscal body "any delittle "she."

He plea of being tired (just the rustic lover having authority to adopt and enforce tariff on." This gave the President until April 1, 1910, to decide whether British preference or the French treaty constitute sufficient discrimination to warrant the imposition of the penalties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The result

Which is correct, "A tinker's damn" or a "tinker's dam"? The Century Dictionary gives the first named as a slang expression and does not contain the last named. I remember having read somewhere that the phrase a "tinker's dam" is correct, the dam which the tinker used when mending a utensil to retain the solder being considered about as wortniess a thing as can well be imagined.

C. F. E.

It is quite usual in the present age of gentlifty to pin faith to the tinker's dam. It is explained that in patching pots the tinker makes a dam or dike or retaining wall of bread crumbs moistened by the tinker aforesaid from his natural humor into such a consistency as will serve to retain the solder. Thus is profanity avoided in a prim and prunella world. But did any one ever see a tinker solder after that sort? Retaining the pro-fanity a tinker's damn is the least of all damns. fanity a tinker's damn is the least of all damns, for a tinker damns all the time and no one damn in particular, in the contempt bred of familiarity. Les any particular weight. The tinker is of bas any particular weight. The tinker is of course the tinker or tinkler of Pinglish byways, course the tinker or tinkler of Pinglish byways, a race. the jackal hangeron of the true Romany, a race which flamed once into the glory of John Bunyan and never since has glimmered.

"Is grammar dead in New York?" Your cor-respondent Morell Mason proves it, and concludes, "my pen weeps to even write thus." Is there no way of interviewing that pen to discover what were it: feelings when it found that it had been made to split an inmittee? It. K. WALKER.

In the former case thon (subjective and objective thon, possessive thon's) has been proposed as a genderless pronoun of the third person in both

Kindly inform me if it is proper to use Mr. or Esq. and a degree at the same time; for instance, is it permissible to say A. F. Jones, Esq., M. D., or Mr. A. F. Jones, LL, D. CHARLES KIMBALL.

Mr. is in England no more than a makeshift to give the species of honor to such as have no claim thereto. The moment that another title is as-sumed Mr. is automatically expunged. In this country Esq. is quite as meaningless and should properly be treated after the same manner as Mr. In England, however, it has a clear significance; it applies to beings of that higher order which is eligi-ble to become J. P. and quorum and custos rotulo-rum and even D. L. Hence it is not unusual to see A. F. Jones, Esq. M. D., a clear note to all and singular that Dr. Jones is intrinsically a gent—man and a scholar by acquisition.

If A. B. C. will quote "Macbeth" correctly which he does not, he will perhaps catch his mean-ing, which he certainly does not. If it were done when 'its done, then 'twere well it were done quickly. heans simply that if when the deed were done the matter ended there, then the sooner it is done the better. The first "done" has the sense of "Alabbed once for all, "and in reading the passage the emphasis should fall on this word. M. H. M.

Could some friend tell me whether Lester Wallack m "Rosedale" sang a song beginning "When Noath he did huid an art"? I should like to know the words and music and where they may be obtained.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Auction Pridge, T. W. E. says: Z is the dealer and starts with one spade. A says two clubs, Y two diamonds, and B doubles two diamonds. Z shifts to two no trumps and A doubles, Y passes and B says. I double, although his partner has already doubled. Z bets this double is out of turn and Y and Z are entitled to a new deat if they demand it. A insists that P did not hear A's double, and as he simply repeated it no harm has been done, therefore no penalty should be enforced.

While no harm may have been done in whi ponents by this disciousre of B's willingness to double If A did not, as it would certainly influence A's judgment if the bidding were continued.

The plea that if did not hear A's double is no excuse, and although there is nothing in the laws covering exactly this point we should decide that Z was entitled to a new deal.

L. C. I., says: We find nothing in the text books to tell us what is done with the tricks over the book that are won by those opposed to the declaration. The declaration is three in no trumps by Y and Z, but A and B win five by cards. A bets that they get 50 points for each of these five tricks, just as they would get 12 for each of them at straight bridge.

A bets that they get 50 points for each of these five tricks, lust as they would get 12 for each of them at straight bridge.

Except as a check on the correct stacking of the tricks taken by the dectarer tricks taken by the dectarer tricks taken by the declarer and by nothing else. He contracts to take so many and he either succeeds or falls. If he falls the number he is shy is the contract is three no trumps and the declarer wins two tricks only he falls by the difference between two takes on the falls by the difference between two and nine and the penalty is 7×80 , or 300, and not 5×30 , as stated by L. C. L. This is hall the ext books as well as in law 49.

N. Y. B. says: A bids three clubs and Y says two hearts. A's partner, B. says four clubs and it goes round to Y, who asks the score and then asys four hearts, upon which B at once says five clubs. Z calls attention to the insumiclency and the contract is three to any way outen my thinkin' that it is an insumiclency was they have they be at they have the says as they have this spring.' says is an insumiclency was to done was to jest say in the can't say at the can't says in they wen to guash the nor potential says to Jason.

"Now what I orto done was to jest say to at that; by says I is clear."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say in the can't say at the it go at that; by cuttin' in on him an' concedin' his p'int an' as smilling as basket o' chips too, fer distinct in on him an' concedin' his p'int an' as a basket o' chips too, jest say into buyin' the second hand tat

N.Y. B. says: A bids three clubs and Y says two hearts. A's partner, B, says four clubs and I goes round to Y, who asks the score and thet says four hearts, upon which B at once says flow clubs. Z calls attention to the insufficiency and insists it must be seven in clubs. Y says it is eight in clubs and therefore comes under the rule for impossible declarations. Upon referring to the laws we find that \$2 says Y and Z may demand a new deal or may treat their own declaration as a final bid. The question is this: Does the expression "final bid" refer to the bid made by Just before the impossible bid made by B, or doe it permit Z or Y to make a final bid, such as a shift to three no trumps?

The previous bid is the final bid, ignoring th

Mrs. O. says: The bidding starts with on spade, third hand saying one heart and fourthand two diamonds. The dealer at once say two hearts and the fourth player, without waiting for any one else, says "I pass." Her partner who has made no sign so far, at once says "On moment, please. I have something to say abouthis. I double two hearts." The dealer at once says she will have a new deal, as the fourth player made a bid out of turn by passing.

Passing is not a bid out of turn and does not Passing is not a bid out of turn and does no

entitle the other side to a new deal, so that double is regular and reopens the bidding. G. H. H. says: The financial depression of several persons depends on your decision of this point: Z deals and bids one diamond. A says one no trump, Y and B pass, Z says two diamonds and A goes two no trumps. Y now steps in and bids three diamonds and B says "I double." The hand is played without further remark. Now what did B double? Was it three in diamonds or four? Observe that three diamonds does not overcall two no trumps—

B has doubled three diamonds because he doubled without correcting the error. Good doubled without correcting the error.

doubled without correcting the error. Good players make it a rule that the doubler shall state distinctly what he doubles so that just such errors as this may be avoided.

G. S. T. says: Z deals and bids two spades A bids two hearts. The dealer's partner, Y bolds ace king and one small heart, seven club to the ace king queen, one small spade and two little diamonds, on which he goes two no trumps B doubles two no trumps. It comes round to Y, and the bet is on his being able to redouble. If the original bid by the dealer is sound it should show a solid spade suit, but no winning card outside. Y's bid teils B that the hearts are stopped if A leads them, and the only thing B can be doubling on is six tricks in diamonds, but as that suit is not shown A is just as likely to lead a club as a diamond if Y's declaration.

as if Y might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb and ought to redouble.

to lead a club as a diamond if Y's declaration

What should dummy make it on H. J 4; C. K 6; D. J 10863; S. 10984? Spaces. A good rule for any doubtful red make, trumps and add the number of honors in trumps and then the sure tricks in plain suits. If the total is 8 or better it is a fair make. Tested by this rule there are 5 diamonds, 2 honors in diamonds and no outside tricks that are sure

H. A. Y. says: The score is 26 to 0 in the dealer's favor first game, and he finds in his hand: H. K J 5; C. J 7; D. K J 6 3 2; S. A K J. What is the proper declaration? Looks like a safe diamond, wanting only the odd trick. If the partner has a better call his suit should be a good support to the diamonds

C. B. says: If a revoke is claimed and proved can the side in error lose more tricks than they have actually taken? A and B made a small slam and caught Y and Z in a revoke. What is """Wall " says I laughin' at the much oblegedest sort o' looks you ever see, an' then limped away. slam and caught Y and Z in a revoke. the penalty?

The revoke penalty in all games is supposed to be limited to the extent of the possible injury. As the most that can possibly be won in any bear kep' lookin' at me, "I guess you'll is seen in the reciprocity measure which Mr. Tait hand at bridge is thirteen tricks, no player can say that he would have made fourteen or fifteen if his adversary had not revoked, therefore the highest possible score is 7 by cards, and if the side in error has not as many as three tricks to case given A and B score 7 by cards and 20 in onors for the little slam, as the grand slam can-

not be scored on tricks taken as revoke penalty. Euchre. E. J. S. says: When the dealer turns it down A makes it next without a trump in hand and no objection is raised, but a few deals later when A orders up without a trump in hand the dealer says this is not allowed.

There is nothing in the laws to dehar a player from making it or ordering it without a trump in hand. If the player chooses to take the risk of being euchred he is free to do so. Many good

Y's hand is foul and neither he nor his partner can score anything on that deal, although they may play the hand out to prevent the bidders from making all the points. B should have detected the error before lifting his draw if the

good he reaches 510 before A has a chance to anything, so B wins. Poker. J. C. says: Playing with the Joker. A draws one card to three treys and the Joker. B draws to a straight flush. A gets the fourth trey and says the hand is invincible, so he declines to bet on it. B bets that if he had filled he would have bearen A's hand.

B is wrong. Nothing will beat five of a kind.

so that A is right in saying he had an invincible

W. S. says: Seven playing, A announces that the rule is for the opener of any and every lackpot to place his discard under the chips in the pool and that he need say nothing about splitting openers if he does split. B insists that any opener splitting his qualification must announce it.

A is correct. It is against the spirit of the game to force any person to disclose his play, whether he is the opener or not. If the opener splits, his discard is there to show what he had.

F. P. W. says: The dealer faces one of A's draw. Must A take this card or not? A cannot take it but must wait until all the others are helped before it is replaced.
answer to C. R. I. W. D. W. says: A is the opener and several come in, among them B. After picking up his cards, Binds only four. What happens? B's hand is foul and he is out of that pot. He

hould have counted his cards face down. Pinochie, G. R. C. says: A and B are 200 on the state. Cand D are 800. A deals and turns dix, which he bets puts his side out at once. C disputes this. In two hand the dix counts at once, but in three or four hand it is a meld and must be reckoned with the other melds, so that it cannot be scored until the side melding dix has won a trick. A and B are not out by turning dix.

to be consider'ble ahead o' time this spring, an' Evander shuck his head an' was beginnin' to say somethin' about quite a few springs he remembered when

Uncle Jase cut in an' says: "Dan'l,' says he, 'I can't e'zao'ly agree with you as to its bein' a shame that the with you as to its bein' a shame that the law is pertectin' of 'em ag'inst us ag'in.' says he, 'an' I'll tell you the reason fer why,' says he, hitchin' his cheer a little closeter to the counter, an' I seen 'then that his hopes was sot on to the pail o' loose chawin' that Simon had fergot to set back when he went to t'other end sational party to that plank, but they bowed to recommitting the Democratic o' the store to talk second hand 'tater plantin' drill with Job.

"'Fer instance,' says Jase, 'I was splittin' logs over in the Rocky Hill woods one day last summer an' I left my wedge stickin in a log while I went to a spring not fur away to git a drink. As I was comin' back I seen a couple o' big bears lookin' the log over, examinin' the split in it an' the wedge an' the maul. One of the bears,' says Uncle Jase, 'I could see plain enough was an ugly, hot headed, mussy ol' chap. He had a white spot on his chist, too. But t'other bear looked chipper an' pleasant an' good natur'd.

"I stopped an' watched 'em to see what they was goin' to do an' wishin' the law wa'n't pertectin' 'em ag'inst us ag'in the Democratic commentators add, in such an' that I had my gun. By an' by the good a proceeding as to permit Senator Roosewa'n't pertectin' 'em ag'inst us ag'in natur'd bear stuck his paws in the split of the log sorty like he was investigatin' an' in less than a jiffy the bear grabbed the maul that sot ag'in the log an' give the wedge a sidewindin' swipe with it that sent it flyin' outen the split. "'Of course,' says Uncle Jase,

bear's paw tight in it, so tight that he mought jest as well been squeezed in a vise. He humped himself an' hollered howled, it hurt him so tremendous, while t'other bear danced around an gloated over what he had gone an' did. "I jumped in, Dan'l,' says Uncle Jase, 'an' grabbed the maul, the bear that had murder in his heart havin' dropped it as he danced an' gloated, an' 'fore he could git over his s'prise I pounded the

to give the mu'derin' bear a trimmin' out, law or no law, but he skited off into the woods. Uncle Jase, 'whined an' licked them figured up about one-half of 1 per cent. squashed paws o' hisn a spell, all the time of the total vote in the county. As a social givin' me the much of the total vote in the county.

""Well," says I, laughin' at the way the

know me next time you see me." I says an' went back to my log splittin'. "'Tain't at all likely, Dan'l,' says Uncle Jase, 'that I'd 'a' ever thunk o' the sarcumstance o' them bears ag'in if I hadn't agreed to turn in a couple o' bushel o' huckleberries on a p'tic'lar day to a speckelator from the county seat an' the feller I had hired to come an' help me do the pickin' of 'em didn't show up on the barren to do it. I see there wa'n't no use o' me tryin' to keep the contract fer them berries, an' I slumped down ag'in a tree, feelin' 'way down in the dumps, fer had promised Perkiomen that the money fer them huckleberries was to be herr fer to git a new allypacker dress she had been wantin' fer quite a spell back, an'

I did everlastingly hate to disapp'int her "'As I sot there. Dan'l,' says Uncle Jase, 'thinkin' the depressin' sittiwation over I dropped off to sleep. I must 'a' slep' a good while, fer when I woke up I seen my pails an' baskets settin' all in a row, every one on 'em heapin' full o' the ch'icest lot o' huckleberries that ever glistened in the sun. I rubbed my eyes, thinkin' I must be dreamin', but no, sir

were its feelings when it found that it had been made to split an inmitive?

The examples presented by Morell Mison of the common though incorrect use of plural personal pronouns in relationship to singular aniecedents serve to emphasize a difficulty we lebor under through lack of a form of pronoun indicative of personality without regard to gender. For instance, his first example, "One never knows, does one?" And, too, with a correction of his second example we would pad ourselves up against the laberious necessity of saying. "A person sat near me and I said to that person." What we need is a new personal pronoun of combined efficiency as to gender. Will some one supply the need and relieve us of the vulgar necessity of dodging of the correct but pedantic form. What we need is a new personal pronoun of saying. "A person sat near me and I said to that person." What we need is a new personal pronoun of combined efficiency as to gender. Will some one supply the need and relieve us of the vulgar necessity of dodging of the correct but pedantic form. "The case of constructive puzziement submitted by "X and Y." however, is easy of solution, for if it occurs to them that "He made Jane and I carry the candy" might be prooper the elimination of "Jane" and the following conjunction will prove that it is not.

In the former case thou (subjective and objective in the former case thou (subjective and objective and out to prevent the bildeds withink in the busides all the polatic from making all the polatic hand to making all the polatic his his chost if the busides all the polatic his his object and the cannot think in the sum. The beaked the trough lack of the make all the polatic his his object in the sinch think in the busides and bedaing of the sot, 'so I had to think,' says he, 'that the bear was the one that had been trapped in the split in my log by the bear that had murder in his heart, an' which I had sot free. An' I had to think that he had come along an' helped me outen my diffikilty with the huckleberries, feelin' grateful to me like, by pickin' the hull lot of 'em fer me while I slep'. I couldn't see no way out o' thinkin' so, Dan'l,' says Uncle Jase, 'an' so I thunk it,' says he. "Evander was snoozin in his cheer

Simon was down to the fur end o' the store yit, tryin' to argy Job into buyin' the second hand 'tater plantin' drill. I could 'a' got up an' went, jest as well as not, o course, but I was a leetle cur'ous to see whether them hopes that Jase had fixed on the pail o' loose chawin' was goin' t be sarcumvented or not, an' so I lingered

be sarcumvented or not, an' so I lingered on.

"An' I was glad then, Dan'l, says Uncle Jase, 'that the law was pertectin' of 'em ag'inst us ag'in,' says he. 'Fer, s'pose I should 'a' happened to put lead into that un sometime? Why,' says Jase, 'it 'd been like the brand o' Cain on my brow!' says he, an' he drawed so ding nigh to the pail o' loose chawin' that I was most on the p'int o' hollerin' to Simon, but I didn't, an' Jase took up his bears ag'in.

BEARS AND EARLY SPRINGS would everlastin'ly like to git the pelt of that murderin' of feller with the white on his chist, an' as soon as the law was offen 'er last fall, that speckelator at the country seat sayin' he'd give me \$40 fer setch a bear. I sot in to git him. Do may best, though, I couldn't git on his trail.

"F'ore I bunked in one night,' says Uncle Jase, 'I went out to the wood pile to split some wood, an' my maul was missin'. I had seen wuthless of Gabe sneakin' round that day, an' so I natur'ly s'posed I'd have to go over to his place next mornin' an' git my maul back. But when I got up next mornin', Dan'l,' says Uncle Jase, 'my maul was layin' on the doorstep an' there was a bunch o' bear's hair an' asplatterin' o' blood on it. An' long side of it laid the bear that hair an' splatterin' o' blood had come from—deader'n a stone fence, with its head squashed in. An' on its chist was a big white spot. Then I seen, limpin' away outen the yard, another bear, stoppin' now an' then to give me the much oblegedest look you ever see. Dan'l,' says Uncle Jase, 'could there be any way outen my thinkin' that it.

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

"Now what I orto done was to jest say."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Recurring to one of the most important subjects now being discussed by politicians of all parties, majority rule, many Demo-crats do not forget that at their national convention in Kansas City in 1900, where Bryan was nominated for the second time, national party to that plank, but they bowed committed the 7,000,000 of Democrate in the country at that time to Bryan's favorite

plank at that period. It has been suggested by several Democrats of New York State that if the minority is to rule at Albany in the United States harm in permitting Senator Duhamel and Assemblyman O'Connor of Kings county, the two Independence Leaguers in the Legislature, to name the candidate, or, carrying out the same thought, why not, they ask, permit Assemblyman Cosad of Seneca county, the lone Independent Democrat nominated by an independent convention, to name the candidate? There would be just as much political consistency. a proceeding as to permit Senator Roose-velt and his twenty-two Democratic bolters from the joint United States Senatorship caucus to name the candidate over the votes of the eighty-seven Democratic Senators and Assemblymen.

In 1995 there was an organization in New York county known as the Good Government Clubs, distinguished by letters, A. B. C. D. E. F. G and so on. They decided to nominate a county ticket with candidates for Register, County Clerk, the Supreme Court, the General Sessions and the City wa'n't nothin' fer the split to do then but to slap itself together an' of course it couldn't help ketchin' the good natur'd Their candidate for register re-1.467 votes, County Clerk, 1,658; ceived 1,467 votes, County Clerk, 1,658; Supreme Court Justice, 1,423; General Ses-sions Judge, 1,384, and City Court Judge, 1 528. The total vote in the county that 1,328. The total vote in the county that year for register was 247,486; County Clerk, 244,499; Supreme Court Justice, 244,983; General Sessions Judge, 253,118, and City Court Judge, 252,765. Good Government Club C, which a week ago entertained Senator Roosevelt and his brother bolters of the United States Senatorship caucus at Albany, wedge back in the split ag'in an' sot the poor t'other bear free. Then I turned is practically the only survivor of that celebrated movement which found its last public expression under the title of "We

Are Seven."

It will be readily observed that the total

It is also easy to recall the conversation of one of the prominent members of the Good Government Clubs movement at that period. He bustled about helping to organize the clubs. He was an eminently practical gentleman. Finally, one of his equally practical friends put this question

"This movement as a political one won't amount to anything; what's your game, what job are you after?" "No job at all, no job for me: I'm after

life insurance," the bustling one replied, shrewdly adding, "D'ye know, I've insured nearly every one of these ducks in all the Good Government Clubs?" Deaf Smith County Court House. From the Dallas News.

The new court house being built for Deaf nith county at Hereford, Tex., will cost 25,000. The building on the outside is

\$125,000.

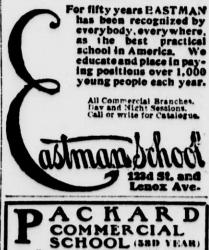
wainscoting inside is marble. All wainscoting inside is marble. It is fitted with a complete system of telephones in every room except the jury rooms, electric lights, vacuum cleaner, steam heat and the jury rooms with baths. "UNIVERSAL PEACE;

WAR IS MESMERISM By Arthur E. Stilwell. It points the way for universal peace and appiness in its many interesting chapters. Cloth Bound \$2.00. Order To-day. **Bankers Publishing Co.,**

253 Broadway, New York For the First Time-and-Only 75c. KEY SMITH and COMPANY, Evans Bidg., Wash., D. C.

INSTRUCTION.

Business Collèges.



Swimming.

Enter at any time. No solicitors.

SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT 3 Meated Pools. Prof. Dalton, 23 West 440